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Who is now acknowledged in her position by the press of the country as
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MONDAY EVENING, February 15th, 1864,
will be presented the beautiful Drama, written expressly for Miss Mitchell, as a vehicle for the display of her versatile powers, entitled
ROO Nights
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FANCHON, The Cricket
Miss Mitchell will be surrounded by the same excellent company that has appeared with such success during the present engagement, including
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MR. PUTNAM, as Landlord
MR. THOMAS, as Father Tourmy
MR. HOWARD, as Pierre
MR. MITCHELL, as Antoine
MR. WILLIAMS, as Le Blanc
MR. WARDE, as Le Gros

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The amended enrollment bill that has just passed the House, by the strong vote of over two-thirds, contains several features that are decided improvements on the present conscription act. We may enumerate—

First. The consolidation of both classes of enrolled militia. Drafts hereafter will be made out of the whole loyal able-bodied population between the ages of twenty and forty-five. This will remove the cause of labor complaint against the law as it stands.

Second. The objections of the Quakers, Dunkards, and other small sects, to bearing arms, are met in a way at once just and equitable. Their certificate from the Government of allegiance and support, and if they have conscientious scruples against bearing arms and fighting, their services are utilized while their said fighting scruples are respected. We republish the language of the bill:

"Provided, That persons belonging to said sects, by reason of religious scruples that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and practices of said religious sects, shall be exempted from military service, in consideration of such exemption being commutation that, when drafted into military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to other service, or shall pay the same of $300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. *Provided;* That no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that such declaration has been customarily consistent with such declaration."

They can't object on religious grounds to taking care of the sick soldiers or the helpless contrabands, and if they don't like that kind of employment they are at liberty to pay $300 commutation, which money shall be expended for their benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Third. The bill provides for the enrollment of all men of African descent, whether bond or free, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and makes them liable to be drafted exactly the same as white men, and allows them to volunteer the same as white men. They are made a part of the National force, and will be obliged hereafter to fight for the United States the same as other men. The billprovides that if the slave of a loyal man shall be drafted and mustered in, the bounty of $100 now payable by law to conscripts, shall be paid to the owner on condition that he frees the slave and gives a fair compensation is also awarded to loyal owners of slaves who may volunteer, payable out of commutation money. This feature of the bill applies to Kentucky as well as to other slave States. It will be observed that no money is to be paid to disloyal claimants, which is perfectly right. Traitors and rebels have justly forfeited all claims for compensation.

Thus Congress at last has reached the solid ground that black men, whether slave or free, are subjects of the United States Government, and owe it allegiance, the same as white men. They are not aliens, but native-born American citizens, no matter what may be their domestic relations; the Federal Government has a lien on their services paramount to that of any private individual. It has exactly the same Constitutional right to conscript blackmen that it has white men; and blacks have the same Constitutional right to volunteer to fight for their country and Government that whites have. The legal obligation and privilege are precisely the same towards men of African, as towards men of European descent. The enactment of this bill by Congress, adds a million of able-bodied men to the military forces of the United States. It adds a class of men, too, who are true and loyal to the core to the Union, and who can be depended on hereafter to the last man in defence of the Government and free institutions, against whomsoever may assail them, whether the enemy be domestic traitors or foreign foes.

IMPORTANT U. S. ARRANGEMENT.

Our readers will remember a dispatch from our Detroit correspondent a few days since, stating that the Northwestern Railway had secured the control of the Minnesota Pacific Railway, between Winona and St. Paul. It was also added that the section between St. Paul and Hastings was to be completed during the coming summer, and that the entire line to St. Paul was to be finished at the earliest day possible. This arrangement is understood to be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with bridges at Winona and Hastings as a very early day, there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorable in the West. In its entire course to St. Paul it will vary only an unappreciable amount from a direct line.

The early completion of this road is connected with another and a more important movement. English capitalists interested in the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, have taken hold of the Pacific Railway running Northwest from St. Paul, and we learn that C. J. Brydges, Esq., the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, has returned from England with all the funds pledged to build that line between St. Paul and Pembina as fast as it shall be found advisable and profitable to do so. Thirty miles above St. Paul are finished, in operation, and from fifty to a hundred more will be added during the coming summer. All the trade of the vast possessions of the new Hudson's Bay Company on the rivers and streams that fall into Lake Winnepeg and Hudson's Bay, will pass to and through our city over this line.

But this is not all. The Grand Trunk managers are perfecting arrangements, if indeed they are not already perfected, to build this line between Pembina and the Pacific. This is one of the only two routes across the continent that will sustain a large and highly prosperous population throughout its entire course. The valley of the Saskatchawan is very large and productive, and on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, on the head waters of this great river and those of the Columbia, there are deposits of gold, which are already attracting a large mining population. It is believed by many that this line will be completed across the continent long before our own great Pacific Railway. Our farseeing fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, it is understood, declined to become permanently connected with the line west from Omaha, in order to identify himself with this great work. Backed up as it is by any amount of English capital, and passing a long way through the United States and the British Possessions, it will practically become the road of both countries.

For us to speculate upon the effects which the early opening of a direct railway to St. Paul, to the magnificent valley of the Saskatchawan and the gold fields at the head of it, and so onward to the Pacific, upon the growth and the prosperity of Chicago would be entirely useless. Those who have watched the city's progress since 1850 need not be told that this single road, when once completed, will stimulate our growth and our commerce more than all the roads that have been opened during the past history of the city. May we live to see this prediction, as we believe it will be, more than verified.

SIGNIFICANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We publish elsewhere the substance of a debate in the rebel Congress, which develops some points of interest, and makes some acknowledgments which are as sir of sincerity as they seem. In the course of the debate on strengthening the army, Mr. Smith of North Carolina stated that there were 400,000 men on their muster rolls, and probably about 300,000 in the field, and that they were unable to feed that fractional part. Mr. Chambers, of Virginia, said there was at present a deficiency of clothing and of food. Mr. Good, of the same State, asserted upon official authority that Virginia could not stand another draft. Subsequently a bill passed after debate "to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." Under this bill all free negroes are liable to perform duties with the army, upon fortifications and in hospitals. Section 3 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of war to employ slaves for such service as he may direct.

These points, coming in an official shape, are significant. When they are driven to employ for the means of leading their army or the fractional part of the army which is in the field. In clothing they are equally deficient, and worse than all they are deficient in men, and having exhausted the white population turn now to the negroes, free and slave. But if they cannot feed the white men already in the field how are they going to feed the additional levies of blacks, who have hitherto fed them. The whole debate is a significant exhibit of the hopelessness of the situation of the leading rebels. In it themselves, their friends in Europe have lost faith in them, and now that they are to employ the negro, their northern friends, the copperheads, will lose faith in them, and prosperous times Confederate.

To be Discontinued.

The Detroit Free Press has published its last issue, Publisher's Island on Wednesday last for the purpose of discontinuing all of them offices. Kennedy's Journal, one of the newest papers, has also suspended publication.

Union Victory at Olney.

At an election held for Town Trustees in Olney, Richland county, on Monday last, the entire Union ticket was elected by an average of 100 majority in a total vote of 230. This is a great Union gain on any previous election, and shows that copperheadism is fast dying out down in Egypt.

Kentucky Progressing.

That eminently conservative journal, the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, endorses Green Clay Smith's vote for Mr. Colfax, as Speaker of the House, and says: "Neither the people of Kentucky delegation and the Louisville *Journal* have seen fit to charge that he thereby forfeited the confidence of his constituents. The *Conservative* says:

How could Mr. Smith do otherwise than vote for Mr. Colfax? In doing so he only voted as every man, not a Vallandighamer, in his district would have done so were he present and right; and we believe that nine-tenths of his constituents will sustain him for so doing. We go further, and say that we believe that nine-tenths of the people will vote for Mr. Colfax, though he may vote every man in the House out of his seat. Mr. Colfax, in this act, has been the representative man of those who are determined to stand by and sustain the Union under the Constitution; Mr. Smith in his representative man of those who are for permitting the Union to perish rather than to see and insist on its being sustained by the Constitution and laws. In so doing and insisted on as far as possible, the apparent disintegration of this Republic. The *Times* has let the cat out of the bag, guided to it by Mr. Gibson's vigorous speech in defence of the North. The confession would have been humiliating to any people, but coming from a man like John Bull, there is good occasion, however, for the fears of the *Times*.

The Joint Resolution.

The joint resolution amending the joint resolution "concerning the exemption of certain act of 1863, is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the last clause of a "joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, to read the same hereby is so amended as to read: "No shall any person be exempted from service in the said militia or enrolled as to work a forfeiture of the same, contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution is fairly through the House in its present shape, explicitly within the Constitution, and we trust will be passed by the Senate, and approved by the President. Its terms completely dissipate all the merits of the Democratic opposition to the enrolling and forcible confiscation of all rebel property is proposed by Congress.

A SECESSIONIST OUSTED.

The N. Y. Daily *News* owned by Ben. Wood and Fernando Wood, an outspoken secession sheet, which advocates the right of a State to secede and favors acknowledging the independence of the confederacy, widely never even pretended to support or approves the war for the Union, but always condemned and opposed it—announces that it will print Gen. McClellan's Report in full in successive issues of its sheet. If there be one sincerely loyal man who still clings to Gen. McClellan, we ask him to answer this question—If Gen. M. is a true man, why is every traitor his noisy champion?

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Capture of Guerrilla Chief Bolin and Subordinates. The Border State Freedom Convention.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

St. Louis, Feb. 13, 1864.

The capture of the guerrilla leader Bolin and his subsequent execution by the citizens of Cape Girardeau, is the only specific military circles which has disturbed the serenity of the week. This fellow Bolin was a public assassin and one of the worst scoundrels who ever escaped a worse death than hanging. He gang was part of the force which has hitherto been under Col. Kitchen and the Reeves, hovering along the roads in Southeast Missouri, pouncing on Government trains whenever they found one unguarded.

The execution of this gang and the hanging of Bolin, will have a happy effect on other guerrillas in that region. There are good grounds for supposing that these guerrillas are besieged by some atomized between Cape Girardeau and Cairo, for the sake of the plunder. The prisoners who have been questioned regarding this Saxon, swear to, and the precaution of sending put a scouring party after such scoundrels was well timed.

There is considerable agitation in various parts of the interior on the subject of another uprising of guerillas in the spring. It is well known that there are hundreds of returned rebels in the country, who have only left the Northern army because they couldn't get enough to eat. There is not a little hostile to the Union than when serving under the banners of *Jeff.* Davis, but they are quiet just now for expediency's sake. Arms and ammunition in suspicious quantities have lately been ordered for concealed localities. It is asserted that Quantrell has already established his headquarters in Lafayette and Jackson counties and is gathering recruits for another raid. In the absence of Gen. E. B. Brown, who commands the Central District, has removed his headquarters from Jefferson City to Warrensburgh, off the railroad so as to be nearer the guerilla district. Our cavalry in that quarter have received new horses, and are now ready for the rebels in any form. If the guerillas do cry the pretense of another raid in the border of the State, it will not be exactly safe for those who pretend to sympathies with the rebels, who have anything of value to lose.

Gen. Rosecrans is still about upon official duty at Louisville. The duties of guiding the Department during his absence, are entrusted to Assistant Adjutant General Oliver D. Greene, an officer whose good sense and judgment is far superior to a majority of his predecessors. It is rather amusing, than otherwise to observe the partialities displayed by some of the conservative chaps talking of Rosecrans. They are certain we will disappoint the radicals, and satisfy the cravings of every conservative in the land. In a few days the General will return, and then it is expected there will be some changes in the personnel of the Department officers. Col. Thos. C. Fletcher has been recommended for Provost Marshal General by a host of people. He has the endorsement of all the Missourians in Congress, and of a majority of the Legislature.

An enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday evening to elect delegates to the Border State Freedom Convention, to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 22d. Several interesting addresses were made, and about two delegates appointed to attend the Convention. Major David Murphy stated that he had been appointed by Governor Lowand and heard that there would be considerable opposition to the holding of the Convention in Louisville at all, and the Major intimated that delegates had better go to Kentucky armed. This was a mere suggestion, of course; there is no cause for alarm which may be depended upon. These delegates have fought slavery in Missouri face to face, and stood up and contended for emancipation before it was alarmed by the threats of Louisville rowdies or Copperheads. They are going to that city to meet in a peaceable convention to discuss the grave questions connected with the future welfare of the Border States. They mean to proceed in their business calmly and with dignity, and if they are not permitted to do so, they will have a happy effect on other guerillas in that region. There are good grounds for supposing that these guer

MARKET.

Miscellaneous.

IODINE WATER.

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A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, without SOLVENT.

A note upon the

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DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

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Jan1-1y&eow

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Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.

Be sure to call for BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the Worthless Compounds that may be offered.

Jan1-1y&eow

Dr. Bigelow.

Confidential Physician, 25 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill., Graduate of Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and author of a book from the press of Moss, Tallcot & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled "Bigelow's Medical and Surgical Assistant," a book from the hands of which no family should be without, as it contains information that every one should know. Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor confidentially, at his office, 25 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation fee to all, $1. Medicines to suit all cases. Office open on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Jan1-1y

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Chicago, Home street, Cincinnati, continues to treat all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Scrofula, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, &c. Dr. James is a regular graduate of medicine, and has had a large experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Office and residence, 25 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Jan1-1y

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CARD.

SORE EYES.

Ulcerated Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Eyes, Sore Eyelids, Scrofula Sore Eyes, the worst cases of Sore Eyes, the result of Mercurial Poisoning, Sore Eyes of long standing, Sore Eyes from Exposure, Sore Eyes from any cause, Inflamed Eyes, Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes of every name and nature, Sore Eyes of every degree of severity, Sore Eyes of every form, Sore Eyes of every kind, Sore Eyes of every description, Sore Eyes of every character, Sore Eyes of every variety, Sore Eyes of every complication, Sore Eyes of every aggravation, Sore Eyes of every malignity, Sore Eyes of every virulence, Sore Eyes of every type, Sore Eyes of every phase, Sore Eyes of every stage, Sore Eyes of every condition, Sore Eyes of every state, Sore Eyes of every manifestation, Sore Eyes of every symptom, Sore Eyes of every sign, Sore Eyes of every indication, Sore Eyes of every evidence, Sore Eyes of every proof, Sore Eyes of every demonstration, Sore Eyes of every fact, Sore Eyes of every truth, Sore Eyes of every reality, Sore Eyes of every certainty, Sore Eyes of every assurance, Sore Eyes of every guarantee, Sore Eyes of every warrant, Sore Eyes of every pledge, Sore Eyes of every promise, Sore Eyes of every vow, Sore Eyes of every oath, Sore Eyes of every affirmation, Sore Eyes of every declaration, Sore Eyes of every asseveration, Sore Eyes of every attestation, Sore Eyes of every testimony, Sore Eyes of every witness

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

THE CITY.

ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock last night, a gentleman named Kelly, living in the First Ward, near Bagnum, while waiting in front of the Tremont office, slipped and fell, breaking his left leg. He was taken to the Soldiers' Home.

COMMITMENT.—Lieut. Col. M. P. Small has been committed to the Bridewell by Commissioner Follansbee, on his charge of Lieut. Col. John H. Taylor, U.S. Col. Small goes to Fortress Monroe, Va., with Gen. Butler. Col. Taylor advertises in this morning's issue for proposals for furnishing supplies.

PASTOR'S LIFE OF GEN. BUTLER.—We published (here) extracts from that interesting volume in issue of Saturday morning, and hope to give more of the same sort in a few days. As an evidence of the great popularity of this work, we would state that S. C. Griggs & Co. have sold more than one thousand copies of it during the past month.

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.—Last night an Irishman named Patrick White was lodged in the cells, on a complaint of Coroner Wagner, who charges him with having committed perjury in giving his evidence at an inquest held on the body of a Mrs. Mahlstedt, who died rather suddenly on Friday evening, in consequence of the alleged brutality of her husband.

BILLE LEARNING.—It has truly been said that the wisest among us is not too old to learn. Last night, in accordance with this rule will hand and with such a man as Agassiz, of whom it may almost be said that its knowledge is universal. He was looking on Friday last, at some fish which had been brought from the western end of the State of Illinois, and said that there were two species represented in that little collection which he had never before seen. Who will say that Chicago can lay no claim to originality?

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS.—The recent spell of mild, moderately frosty, agreeable winter weather has operated materially to the interests of city consumers of produce. The farmers have been enabled to come in with fairly teams, and prices of some things are down some within reasonable figures. Eggs have declined to twenty cents, falling from seventy-five cents per dozen in five days. The street market on West Randolph street was well filled on Saturday with hay and coal, and under the competition time wrought, prices suffered a proportionate distinction.

A PROBABLE CASE OF ABORTION.—On Saturday forenoon an inquest was held at the Third Precinct Police Station, by Coroner Wagner, upon a male fetus nearly five months old, which was found by some boys under the sidewalk at the corner of Wabash and Erie streets. It was wrapped up in some underclothing, and had the umbilical cord and placenta attached. A jury was empaneled and rendered a verdict that the fetus found came to its death either through abortion or miscarriage, by some unknown person.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night four companies of soldiers belonging to the First Battalion Eleventh Regiment, Invalid Corps, reached the city by way of the Rock Island Railroad. When about one mile west of Halsted street, Private Thomas Boyle, of Company D, fell from the car and was instantly killed. As soon as the accident was discovered the train was stopped and the body picked up and brought to the city. The unfortunate man in his fall must have struck his head upon a cross tie, as the skull was found badly fractured. The body lay at the Southern depot awaiting an inquest on Sunday, and at night fell was taken to the soldiers' Home, whence it will be buried to-day. No inquest will be held.

MISSOURI RHAMSHOT.—Information was received at Camp Douglas yesterday, that the rebel spy, Dr. W. Newton Mercer, has been in that city during Monday night, was found drunk in Cairo, and answering the published description so fully, and from his conversation was believed to be the individual wanted—hence he was arrested and will be sent back.

In this connection we may state that from facts learned since, and from an examination of the premises, we are glad to say that we have no blame to be attached to Capt. James M. Tracy, who was officer of the day at the time; if any one was at fault it was the guard, and it is very probably Mercer's self should be accused of deceiving almost any guard, so perfectly had he laid his plans. But if he is retaken, he will not be apt to escape again.

PROFESSOR HUMBOLDT RESTIVITUS.—It will be remembered that not many weeks ago we exposed the swindle which a precious rascal, named Johan Peterson Humboldt, attempted to practice upon simple wimmen here and elsewhere. After his release from arrest, he applied to the "Corporation organ" for a situation as reporter and was engaged at a salary of three dollars a week. His first exploit in the reportorial line was Professor Agassiz's introductory lecture. The next morning there appeared a report of a lecture which the learned professor did not deliver, but which was taken from a report appearing in an eastern paper. The exposure of this professional swindle in the columns of the Tribune after following morning caused his immediate dismissal. Professor Humboldt left for St. Louis the same day.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, a rather aged man committed suicide in a manner nearly Parisian. This man, whose name only seems to know, walked down to Lake street bridge, and having descended through the trap door in the pier, walked along it to the north end. Here he took off his overcoat and a blue colored blouse, and deposited them on the planks. After doing this he leisurely lowered himself to the ice, and walked around until he came to an air hole close by one of the piles of the pier. Taking one last lingering look at the sunlight, which had never set for him before, he rose, and a man who was skating at the time, noticed a pole set in him, but the self-murderer pushed it away and sank at once. To that we have no money. He spends out before his heaven the look of nature, that counterpart of the book of Revelation so often misjudged its antagonist that believers in the one have been afraid to do more than look on the pages of the other.

Agassiz is pre-eminently a philosopher—a seeker after knowledge. Not one who first adopts a theory and then scours the universe for facts wherewith to give it plausibility, but one who collects the facts and from a comparison of them, draws his inferences. And it is into the secret of his power—method. A brain crammed with a mass of unassorted facts and ideas is very apt in become crazed, but no man was ever yet made mad by their methodized acquisition. Not one who first adopts a theory and then scours the universe for facts wherewith to give it plausibility, but one who collects the facts and from a comparison of them, draws his inferences. And it